

ARISTON

DUBEK's
exquisite
FILTER
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FINEST IN AUTOMOTIVE PARTS
MECHANICO
MADERA • TEL-AVIV • HAIFA

MARGINAL COLUMN

BY ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

RECENTLY the writer attended a large dinner at New York's mammoth Waldorf Astoria Hotel to witness the presentation of the Histadrut Humanitarian Award to Mr. David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Mr. Jacob F. Fofsky, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Both these distinguished labor leaders, luminaries of the AFL-CIO and powerful friends of Israel, were honored by the presence of the Mayor of New York and Israel's diplomatic and consular corps, and a great gathering of leaders in the trade union movement of America and of supporters of the National Committee for Labour Israel. The proceedings were marked with dignity and importance with a serious analysis of the interconnection between American Labour and Israel by the Minister Plenipotentiary of Israel, Yacov Herzog, and a rousing message by Mayor Wagner. Then suddenly, from a small raised platform at the end of the grand ballroom opposite the stage, all pandemonium seemed to break loose.

A YOUNG couple, entertainers from Israel, had taken charge of proceedings. They were assisted in their musical depredations by the rare skill of the electronic engineers of the Waldorf Astoria. In these vast meeting-rooms, provision has to be made for hearing every word uttered by people who have a talent for speaking as well as for those for whom silence would be the better and golden part of wisdom. To this end extra loudspeakers have been cunningly placed in ambush at points in a field of aural fire chosen with the strategic skill of a consummate military commander. When a speaker gives voice he is certainly audible and all that one hears is voice, but when artists exploit the mechanical apparatus the result is impossible to endure. The raucous nature of voices initially completely unattractive and unmusical, the complete lack of artistry, the enthusiastic youthful vigour which might have some ephemeral charm around a campfire, are magnified into unesthetic torture.

THE audience heard because they could not help themselves, but they certainly did not listen. A loud and undisturbed buzz of conversation continued throughout the act. Many less hardy spirits walked about in the long corridors adjoining the banquet hall until the last wail and scream died away and the chairman was heard introducing the next speaker in a merciful silence. A few criticized the absolute lack of standards of the many Israel artists who perform at these functions in New York. Many more said: "You just have to have some act from Israel. People who have paid \$50 a plate can't be given just speeches." In general there was a tolerant nodding of heads by the gathering whose average age was near the fifties (for what younger person has \$50 to spend on a dinner?), the same sort of gesture as parents make when children get noisy and obstreperous but do not really threaten to damage the furniture.

NOW it has been said before that the time is ripe for the exercise of supervision to be exercised over artists who appear in public as representatives of Israel. No one can interfere with the attempts of individuals to make bookings, but there should be a control over engagements made by public or semi-public bodies. This is an obvious step, but it ought to be taken before standards deteriorate any further. However, the appearance of these artists was not the real damage that was done. The same sort of gesture as parents make when children get noisy and obstreperous but do not really threaten to damage the furniture.

Dr. and Mrs. Karl Alsberg

Haifa,

take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their daughter,

Gita to Dr. Siegfried Atlas

of Melbourne, Australia,

which will take place at 7.35 p.m. on Saturday, July 11, 1955 at the house of Dr. L. Levitz, 28 Rehov Hanna, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Suez Ban on All
But f.o.b. Goods
From Israel

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

Political quarters in Jerusalem have expressed disappointment at Mr. Hammarskjold's report on his talks with Abdul Nasser in Cairo last week.

Although official sources are maintaining complete silence regarding Nasser's proposals to the U.N. Secretary-General, which were transmitted to Jerusalem on Monday in an official report, it is learned that Israel can scarcely accept Nasser's conditions for allowing the passage of goods from Israel through the Suez Canal.

These conditions are that the goods be sold f.o.b. Haifa (that is, legally in the possession of the buyer) and that no publicity whatever be given such shipments.

Exporting cargoes to the Far East f.o.b. Haifa would in fact require the consignees themselves to make all shipping arrangements. This is extremely difficult since regular shipping lines do not call at Haifa owing to the Arab boycott. Vessels calling at the Israel port must pick up a full cargo there.

News Blackout

As to the imposition of a news blackout, it is pointed out that Israel has no influence abroad and that Cairo could easily initiate such publicity as a pretext for detaining Israel cargoes whenever it decided to do so.

Nasser's new demand would force the passage of goods legally to Israel, and the restriction added to the restrictions that now already close the Canal to ships flying the Israeli flag and seriously restrict the type of goods being imported into Israel through the Canal by the listing of so-called contraband items which Cairo interprets as those that could increase Israel's economic or strategic potential.

Mr. Hammarskjold's apparent failure to secure the release of the Inge Tork, which has been detained at Port Said since May 21, and the cargoes confiscated earlier in the year from the Capetan Manolis and the Lealtol, only adds to serious dissatisfaction in Jerusalem over Cairo's latest move in the Suez dispute.

Cordier, Von Horn
Join Hammarskjold

UNITED NATIONS (UPI).—Mr. Andrew Cordier, Executive Assistant to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, flew last night to Geneva to join the Secretary-General.

A U.N. spokesman denied there was any political significance to the trip but it was reported that Cordier would be in the presence of General Carl von Horn, Mr. Cordier handles administrative matters connected with the Middle East.

Striking Lawyers
Returning to Work

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Council of the State Legal Service decided on Wednesday to end the 10-day strike of the 200 lawyers employed by the Government. The lawyers are returning to work on Thursday (today). The Council decided to call off the strike following a meeting in Tel Aviv on Tuesday with representatives of the Trade Union Department of the Histadrut.

The Histadrut representatives promised that the Labour Federation would be "more liberal" in its support of the demands of the strikers if they would return to work. The Council on Wednesday accepted the Histadrut's promise as a basis for ending the stoppage.

Moreover, the Histadrut representatives promised that they would support the lawyers in their negotiations with Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister, whose agreement to wage increases must precede any accord reached with the Civil Service Commission.

It is learned that about 65 per cent of the lawyers will be advanced in grade immediately. The principle of automatic promotion for the next two or three years, the main issue of the strike, is still to be negotiated, as is the question of strike pay.

24 Dead as Danish
Vessel Explodes

HADERSLIV (Reuter).—

Twenty-four persons were feared dead in an explosion on an excursion boat off the coast here on Wednesday.

The excursion boat was taking a party of 60 on a trip to a lakeside restaurant near this south Jutland town.

The explosion occurred as the boat was coming inshore in the afternoon and it was quickly enveloped in flames.

The boat sank just off shore after attempts were apparently made to beach it. About 30 persons were reported to have scrambled or swum ashore.

French Community
Hits Meddling

TANANARIVE, Madagascar (Reuter).—The French Community will take steps to remedy "interference" by Ghana, Guinea and Morocco, it was disclosed on Wednesday.

A communiqué read at the close of the Community's two-day Executive Council session, described the "interfering countries" only as "certain foreign states," but sources close to the Council later identified them.

The communiqué, read by Secretary-General Raymond Janot, said without amplification that "measures to remedy the interference have been decided."

Mr. Janot later told reporters it was possible to take security measures and to intervene through diplomatic channels.

More than 30,000 persons packed a sports stadium here to acclaim President Charles de Gaulle who presided at the Council session of 13 African Premiers and French Cabinet Ministers.

Guinea rejected membership in the French Community in 1958, but has since taken steps towards West African Federation with Ghana.

President Meets Today
With Religious Party

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

President Ben-Zvi is today to receive a delegation from the National Religious Party for consultations on the possibility of forming a coalition Government. He may also receive members of Abud Ha'avoda and Mapam.

The President met with representatives of the Herut and General Zionists on Tuesday.

The National Religious Party is expected to recommend to the President that Mr. Ben-Gurion to carry on with his present Cabinet until the November 3 elections. The party is believed to be opposed to Mapai's efforts to advance election day to September 22.

Mr. Ben-Gurion begins an indefinite leave tomorrow, but will remain in contact with departmental heads of the Prime Minister's Office, the Defence Ministry and, as long as Mrs. Golda Meir is abroad, the Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Meir Received By
Guatemalan President

GUATEMALA CITY (AFP).—

The Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, was on Wednesday received by the President of Guatemala, General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes.

Mrs. Meir arrived from Peru on Tuesday and was met at the airport by the Foreign Minister, Dr. Jesus Unda Marillo, and by members of the local Israeli colony.

Polish Catholics
Clash with Police

WARSAW (UPI).—Hun-

drreds of Roman Catholics enraged by a Communist order to leave down the city, attacked the town hall and police station at Krasnik Fabryczny 13 days ago, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

The battle has not yet been reported in the Polish press, but eye-witnesses said some 50 persons were injured and more than 30 arrested.

Krasnik Fabryczny is a new town built around a metallurgical factory. Police called in mobile squads from the city of Lublin, 25 kilometres away, and they set about breaking up the demonstration with clubs and tear gas. The fighting lasted until early the next morning.

The trial of a garage mechanic named Anisimov, was broadcast from the packed courtroom to the workers waiting outside.

The dead man was Leonid Bakhtin, father of three, and a member of the people's

Kassem Says He Alone Decides
When Wicked Men to Die

BAGHDAD. — Premier Abdul

Karim Kassem, who was at a hecker during a rally here Wednesday that he alone will decide when persons sentenced to death by the country's supreme military court should be executed.

"Let me work on my own," Kassem said during his opening address at the first congress of the Iraqi trade unions. "Traitors should not be executed just because you wish it. My opinion has been the wisest and correct one."

The Premier's angry statements came after an unidentified man at the rally demanded that the executions be carried out.

He called on the trade unions—which have a membership of 250,000—to present proposals for incorporation into the labour law now under preparation. He urged labourers to spend more hours at work.

UAR, Jordan Seen
Resuming Ties

AMMAN. — Jordan and the

U.A.R. will resume diplomatic relations shortly, political observers said on Wednesday.

The observers pointed out that the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Abdul Khalek Hasouna, was expected in Amman next week apparently to clear up differences between the two countries.

Relations were broken off after Jordan refused to allow the U.A.R. to resume diplomatic relations with the country. Kassem said on Wednesday that the U.A.R. was trying to overthrow King Hussein's regime by subversion.

The Jordanian Government has ordered Wing Commander Abdul Munim Abdul Latif, an Egyptian political refugee in Jordan since 1957, to leave the country. Latif has left for Lebanon.

Observers believe this action is evidence of the U.A.R. desire to normalise relations between the two countries.

(UPI, Reuter)

Nasser 'Peace' Drive
Gaining Momentum

By ISRAEL NEUMANN

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — News reaching here from Tunis and Beirut indicates that Abdul Nasser is gaining ground in his "peace offensive" in the Arab world.

Having promised to halt his activity against President Bourguiba of Tunisia, the way is now clear for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Tunis.

Lebanon fulfilled the role of Nasser's agent, trying to persuade Jordan, Iraq and Syria to join in reconciliation with Egypt.

It seems as if Beirut has been successful and the forthcoming Arab Foreign Ministers conference will endeavour further to assure harmony and coordination in the struggle against "Israel."

The Tunisian Minister of State, Tayeb Sabban, is preparing to go to Beirut to discuss arrangements for the conference with Lebanese leaders.

Nasser's "peace drive" is considered here as one phase in his plan to consolidate his position before renewing his expansionist policy.

TUNISIA READY, IF... Tunisia is prepared to cooperate with the Arab League on condition that all members respect each other's independence, President Habib Bourguiba said in an interview with a Lebanese correspondent, according to ANA.

He added that his government was endeavoring to unite his country, Algeria and Morocco into a federated state. (Leader — Page 4)

Rumanian Legation
Bars T.A. Firemen

TEL AVIV. — Officials of

the Rumanian Legation at 30 Rehov Levinson in Tel Aviv, on Tuesday night prevented firemen and firemen from entering the building where a fire had broken out.

The police and fire brigade were summoned by one of the neighbours who saw thick smoke billowing up the Legation. The Legation officials told them, however, that they had managed to put out the fire themselves, and refused to allow them to enter.

SOVIET WORKERS CHEER DEATH SENTENCE

MOSCOW (Reuter).—Hun-

drreds of Ural Mountains workers waited eight hours outside a courtroom at Permyak near Sverdlovsk, and applauded when the local people's court sentenced a man to death by shooting for the murder of a people's militiaman.

The trial of a garage mechanic named Anisimov, was broadcast from the packed courtroom to the workers waiting outside.

The dead man was Leonid Bakhtin, father of three, and a member of the people's

Afro-Asians To
Attend Rehovot
Science Parley

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — Many newly-independent states in Africa and Asia are to be represented at a conference to be held at the Weizmann Institute in the autumn of 1960 to survey the help which science can give to the advancement of young, underdeveloped countries.

This was announced on Wednesday by Mr. Abba Eban in his inaugural address at the ceremony in the Plaza named in memory of Chaim Weizmann, Mr. Eban's predecessor to the post.

The Prime Minister, members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of leaders of science and the arts were among the 3,000 guests at the ceremony in the Plaza named in memory of Chaim Weizmann, Mr. Eban's predecessor to the post.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, introduced Mr. Eban, who returned earlier in the week on completion of his mission as Ambassador to the U.S. and permanent delegate to the U.N., as a personal representative of the world, as well as in Israel, with power, dignity and effectiveness.

B-G's Brief Speech

Mr. Ben-Gurion, in a brief speech, said: "I congratulate the Weizmann Institute on its choice in electing Abba Eban to its Presidency. It has singled out the most distinguished emissary of the Jewish people. I also congratulate Abba Eban on assuming the post of head of an institution which is a great credit not only to the people of Israel but to the entire world."

On behalf of the Institute's Scientific Committee, Professor Abraham Katznelson, who had just under the new President's stimulation, the Institute's activities would continue to "expand in unity."

Greetings were also delivered by Prof. Raymond Mar, President of the Hebrew University, and Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Technion. A message was read from Mr. Dorey D. Stone, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute.

ICELANDERS FIRE AT
U.K. TRAWLERS

REYKJAVIK (Reuter).—

Icelandic coastguard vessels on Tuesday opened fire on two unidentified British trawlers alleged to have been fishing inside the 12-mile limit. The coastguard announced yesterday.

The Icelandic ship Aegir fired the blank shot at a trawler off the north coast, and the other fired three live and three blank rounds at another off the South-east coast, the announcement said.

The coastguard said British naval vessels were present and both trawlers evaded arrest by steaming away at full speed.

The trawler concerned in the north coast incident was the "Island," it said.

Syrians Divert Spring
From Galilee Kibbutz

TIBERIAS. — The Syrians

have deprived kibbutz Shalom in Galilee of its water supply by altering the course of a spring inside their territory.

On Tuesday morning, the flow of water at the settlement stopped altogether after pressure had been dropping steadily since Sunday.

A U.N. Observer noted that there was no sign of sabotage of the kind perpetrated by the Syrians last month, when they blocked the water pipes leading to the settlement with stones and earth. This time the Syrians have changed the direction of the flow from the Defella spring, from which Shalom has hitherto obtained its supply.

The situation in the settlement is critical as its fields are now without irrigation. U.N. officers have promised immediate action.

Plans Prepared For
Kinneret Aqueduct

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Preliminary plans have been completed for the Kinneret-Belcan aqueduct, to replace the Yarmuk river as a source of water, and Tahal employees on Wednesday began field survey work.

The Yarmuk, one of the main tributaries of the Jordan river, is now being diverted by the Jordanians, and it is feared that when this is completed, a number of settlements may be left without water.

It is planned to draw 40m. cubic metres of water a year from the Jordan river to irrigate fields in the Belcan valley.

U.S. Moving Nato Atom
Bombers From France

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told

his press conference on Wednesday that reported remarks by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, were not the way to reach peaceful solutions.

Lloyd Sees Limited
Success at Geneva

LONDON. — Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said on

Wednesday he still believes an East-West agreement on Berlin is possible, even if it is not finally agreed by the Geneva Foreign Ministers' conference when it resumes Monday.

"It may be only a limited success," Mr. Lloyd declared, "but the way will then be open for a meeting of heads of government."

Mr. Lloyd spoke at the opening of a foreign affairs debate in the Commons. "I am convinced," he said, "that we must go back next Monday determined to make another attempt to reach agreement on Berlin. In the present state of relations between East and West it is of extreme importance that we should achieve some agreement, however limited."

Must Have Guarantees

Mr. Lloyd cautioned, however, "We cannot make any agreement just for the sake of it. That would mean abandoning our position that the people of West Berlin must have freedom of life and free access to the outside world which makes that freedom of life a reality and not a paper formula."

He added, "I, subject to that proviso, can reach an agreement, that would be the turning point which would open the way to wider agreement that would mean much to the peace and stability of Europe."

Mr. Lloyd also reviewed the course of the eight-month-old negotiations in Geneva on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests between Britain, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. He said, "I believe that the differences between the two sides are definitely narrowing."

Western Objective

The Foreign Secretary said that the Western objective was still a comprehensive ban on tests.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, said, "For the sake of the world, Mr. Lloyd, the Soviet Foreign Minister wanted a symbolic reduction in a symbolic force in Berlin, there was 'not the slightest reason why we should not agree.'"

Boycott of S. Africa
Goods Spreading

LONDON (Reuter). — Mr.

Herbert Plummer, Minister of Trade and Production in the British West Indies Island of Grenada, in an announcement to the press on Wednesday, said he would recommend his home government to ban importation of South African goods because of the Union's apartheid policy.

Jamaica announced a decision last week to boycott South Africa's goods and on Tuesday Mr. M.E. Cox, the Barbados Trade Minister, said he would advise his Government to take similar action.

The Uganda Freedom Convention — the successor to the proscribed Uganda National Movement — on Wednesday urged the population not to buy South African goods.

U.S. to Suspend Aid
If Property Seized

WASHINGTON (Reuter). —

The Senate on Wednesday approved an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill under which the U.S. must suspend aid to any country "engaged in the nationalization, expropriation, confiscation or other taking without adequate compensation of property owned by the United States or any national thereof."

Soviets Claim Distance
Record for Warplane

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The

Soviet Union has claimed a non-stop and non-refueled flight by a "standard military aircraft" of 17,150 kms. Tass said on Wednesday.

The agency said the flight, which took place over Soviet territory, lasted 21 hours, 15 minutes.

A second similar aircraft, flying over another course, flew 16,900 kms. in 21 hours, 6 minutes, Tass said.

(A U.S. Stratofortress set a record when it flew 18,494 kms. in April last year without refuelling.)

De Gaulle Invited
To London By Queen

LONDON (Reuter). — Queen

Elizabeth has invited President Charles de Gaulle to pay a State visit to London next week, Buckingham Palace announced on Wednesday.

The 66-year-old President and his wife will stay with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. The exact date of their visit will be fixed later.

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PAGE THREE
**Namir Opens Building
Of Nat'l Job Service**

A four-storey building headquarters of the National Employment Service in the Jerusalem District, was formally dedicated on Wednesday afternoon by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir. The building is near the Histadrut Lishkat Haman...

Mr. Namir said that the past four years had seen the daily average number of unemployed drop from 12,000

played drop from 22,000 to 6,000-7,000 — which was considered full employment — despite the growth of the labor force. In some seasons of the year when crops had to be harvested, the distribution of hands entailed setting up special headquarters to see that each employee got a fair share of available workers.

bars in the Egyptian desert
a young Jewish Legionnaire
— now Prime Minister Ben
Gurion — "spoke for four
hours" predicting the role the
Jewish labour movement, and
the still unborn Histadrut
were to play in building the
country.

Other speakers included M.
Moshe Baran, Secretary of the
Jewish Labour Front.

They were introduced by Mr. Moshe Schleifer, Director of the Jerusalem branch of the Service.

Before the dedication ceremony, Mr. Millstein said at a press conference that the Service intended to force all employers to accept their workers through the Service. Soon, 400 officials would be authorized to check places of work to see that this was being done.

violated this provision of the Service Employment Law would be brought to court.

MRS. REID ENTERTAINS WOMEN JOURNALISTS
TEL AVIV.—Mrs. Mary Louise Reid, the wife of the new U.S. Ambassador, entertained 30 women's page editors and columnists at her Ramat Gan home on Wednesday afternoon.

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THE JERUSALEM POST
Power Plan
American columnist, endorses
it's blueprint for a new

n — or Irrigating

writes Jerda Luft in the
the problems of Tel Aviv.
superior" to the
arning are closely bound
ound, opines Carl Levine.
as down his teaching on


How about preparing for some interesting facts about the lowdown

Israelis?
es from a comparison of
ose of other countries.

Is Good Fruit
settlements stand to lose
hey expected before the

Yael Dayan's Book
Weekend features.
COPY TODAY

A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker streaks. There are some faint, illegible markings or characters scattered across the surface, particularly towards the right side. The overall appearance is aged and worn.



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Thursday, July 11, 1968

3 Nasser, 5718-3 Nasser, 1970

AS preparations of all sorts continue to be made for the convening of a high-level conference of Arab States, CAIRO now looks as though AMMAN would take place some time next month in Beirut on a Foreign Ministers' level, the state of inter-Arab relations today remains as shaky and precarious as it was a year ago.

Apart from the Cairo-Baghdad rift, which has come to be regarded as an integral part of the Middle East scene, the most sensitive spots in these relations now are those concerning the U.A.R. on the one hand and Jordan and Tunisia on the other. No normal relations exist between Cairo and these two countries, and Tunisia has already served notice that she will not participate in any Arab conference. The reasons remain pretty much those which led to the original break between Tunisia and the Arab League about a year ago — that the League is dominated by a single Arab country (Egypt) from which it receives its orders and whose interests it is there to advance.

Jordan's case is not much different, although Amman has nothing to do with the Arab League. King Hussein's grievances against President Nasser are sufficiently well-known; they all stem ultimately from the latter's attempts to unseat Hussein and install a pro-Egyptian regime in the small kingdom.

The latest of these reports, which came from Beirut yesterday, speaks of the U.A.R.'s intention to re-establish relations with both Amman and Tunis, but it seems no more authentic than previous similar rumours. Yet, from the general tenor of Egyptian Press and radio, it would appear that the prospects of a reconciliation between these two countries are now better than they have ever been during the past two years — or at least more effort is being made to achieve understanding. It is reported, for instance, that Abdul Khalek Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, will himself act as mediator when he leaves for Amman shortly. (Similar mediatory efforts between Cairo and Tunis are to be undertaken by King Mohammed V of Morocco, according to the same report.)

It is curious that these reports should coincide with the revelations made at the preliminary trial of a number of Jordanian army officers accused of plotting against the present regime. The most important of these revelations was the admission by some of the officers, including the ex-Deputy of the Chief of Staff, that they were in a promised material help, including arms, by "a foreign country," presumably Egypt, as soon as their movement was successful.

The obstacle in the way of a rapprochement between Amman and Cairo all stem from the latter's persistent interference in the internal affairs of Jordan as well as of other Arab countries, and the attempt to install administrations that would be totally subservient to Nasser's wishes and whims. More than once have Jordan's spokesmen stressed this point, insisting that there can be no normal relations with Cairo unless such interference ceases. To the objective observer, it would seem that the prospects of "peace" between the two countries depends wholly on the extent to which the U.A.R. authorities can prove their good will toward their Arab neighbours — and this they have achieved only when they abandon their present methods completely.

Science to Come to Rescue of New States

Conference in Israel Will Seek Positive Answers to Crucial World Problems

By Abba Eban

In the course of his inaugural address as President of the Weizmann Institute of Science yesterday evening, Mr. Abba Eban stated:

"TWO great movements of history shape the life and destiny of our times — the scientific revolution with its glittering discoveries and achievements; and the emancipation of new nations, emerging one after the other into the light and air of freedom.

Yet some of the most recent victories of science have done more to increase man's haunting sense of insecurity than to advance his welfare.

The purposes of war commanded the first blinding flash of nuclear power. The development of satellites in the outer space goes forward in military context, against the background of unremitting international tension. A new sense of peril has arisen between nations in the attribute of vulnerability, now common to them all — strong and weak, small and great.

People everywhere stand outside the orbit of peril, remote from the range of hostile assault.

The longing for peace — the deepest instinct of the human heart — is now suffused with an anguish of unparalleled depth and universality.

But science in our time has not cast a shadow and spread a cloud. It has shed a great light — nothing less than the prospect of man's redemption from his basic scarcities and disabilities. It has shown us that solar energy can create new sources of energy, at a time when our resources are under strain of increasing use, with an eventual prospect of exhaustion.

Two-thirds Hungry

Two-thirds of the world's population — in this golden age of scientific progress — suffers from ill and frailties born of malnutrition. And this hungry world may see its population doubled within the next quarter of a century. On the other hand, the development of food chemistry and a swift acceleration of agricultural production and distribution are theoretically capable of banishing one of mankind's oldest scourges.

Medical science has scored splendid victories in many crucial fields. Methods have been discovered of combating endemic diseases which have afflicted whole nations for centuries.

The advance of air transport and electronic techniques enables many nations to overcome the handicaps of distance and isolation, which have hitherto cut them off from contact with each other and with the achievements of science and technology. The new accessibility of peoples to each other's lives and thoughts enlarges the prospect of international understanding. Clearly, then, science can be the agent of a rich and varied salvation for mankind.

Science holds a special promise for those nations which have recently achieved their sovereignty, and now find themselves confronted by agonizing difficulties on the road towards economic development. And yet, despite the theoretical

power of liberation, science remains a perspective rather than an actual reality of mankind. There is still more vision than reality, more promise than fulfilment.

In the awakening continents political freedom has not yet been attended by a parallel liberation of peoples from their social and economic ills. Behind the emblems of institutional freedom — the stamps, coins, flags, parliaments, constitutions — the old squalor and illiteracy, the old exploitation and disease often linger on, unaffected by the transition from foreign control to independence; and sometimes even aggravated by that transition.

Men have awakened to learn that they may be free in every institutional sense and yet lose the essence of their freedom in the throes of famine and want.

Multitudes of people in the newly liberated countries continue to live a life of tortured struggle in a bleak and rapid span of life, as though the conquests of science had never taken place at all.

Two Streams

Thus the two main streams of historic progress in our times — the scientific advancement and national liberation — are evidently flowing in separate channels. The disparity between political triumph and economic failure may become more tense even — are evidently flowing in separate channels. The disparity between political triumph and economic failure may become more tense even — are evidently flowing in separate channels. The disparity between political triumph and economic failure may become more tense even — are evidently flowing in separate channels.

As we look upon the separate worlds of statecraft and science, we are driven by the logic of our times to the clear necessity of building a bridge between them. In more specific terms, the need is to reveal and define the possibilities of science as an instrument for the guidance and fertilization of national liberation movements.

This view of the interaction between the two major currents of modern history has led the Weizmann Institute and Yad Weizmann to the decision to convene an International Conference in 1968 with the participation of scientists, economists, statesmen and representatives of new nations — particularly those in the process of liberation.

The objective of the Conference will be to explore the capacity of science to advance the development of nations, and to reach the full momentum of their development.

Weizmann's Vision

This initiative is not alien to the traditions of our Institute. The buildings, laboratories, libraries and research projects assembled in Rehovot are but the outer expression of a system of thought and life which our first President upheld and exemplified as he pursued his simultaneous course in statecraft and in science.

The Weizmann vision can be defined in a few words. It is a vision of a new world, a new statecraft and statecraft as twin instruments serving the rebuilding and advancement of an ancient land, which the visionaries of the future could see in the life of risk and powerful countries.

For a state like Israel can overcome natural scarcity and the limitations of a niggardly geography — surely the courage and self-confidence of other nations in like conditions will be upheld. Proof of this can already be



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of the scientific world rests in the hands of nations which, however good their intentions, cannot always feel the full and poignant urgency of harvesting the new benefits of science without delay.

The circumstance that the chief owners of the new scientific power are not those who most need its immediate economic use may be one of the psychological causes of a certain lack of urgency in the progress from theoretical discovery to practical application.

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For a state like Israel can overcome natural scarcity and the limitations of a niggardly geography — surely the courage and self-confidence of other nations in like conditions will be upheld. Proof of this can already be

found in the reactions of experts, officials and students who have flocked to us recently from Africa, Asia and elsewhere.

The crux, after all, is not what science can do for nations rich and great, but what, if anything, it can perform to change the national history of peoples small and poor.

Some of the ideas expressed were outlined in general form at the meeting which assembled at Rehovot on November 2, 1968, during Weizmann Week. In the ensuing months I have had the opportunity to discuss this general theme with leading scientists in Europe and America; with writers and researchers working in social and economic fields; with responsible leaders of new nations of Asia and Africa; and with members of the Board of Government of the Scientific Committee of our Institute.

The support which has been expressed both for the idea of the Conference and for its early realization, justify our decision to embark with due preparation, upon this course.

The aim of the Conference is expressed in its title: "The Role of Science in the Advancement of New States."

The Conference will be held in Rehovot in the latter part of the year. It will be devoted to leading and research in the field of science and technology in every part of the world. The support of appropriate international agencies will be sought. The Weizmann Institute and Yad Weizmann will be happy to cooperate with other Israeli institutions of science and technology in the planning and carrying out of the Conference through all its phases.

List of Topics

Specific topics will be assigned to the lecturers and seminar leaders at the Conference. The list which follows is illustrative:

1. Presentation of a general picture of the achievements and potentialities of the scientific and technological revolution, with special reference to the potential of nuclear energy and the recent advances of chemistry and electronics.

2. A detailed discussion of the possible application of the scientific revolution to the solution of basic problems common to new nations and societies, such as:

a) the role of science in the solution of agricultural problems, (agricultural development; water problems, including desalinization);

b) recent and imminent developments in the field of energy from the viewpoint of nations lacking conventional sources of energy in quantities needed for swift industrialization;

c) Problems of nutrition, including the possibilities of food chemistry and protein substitutes;

d) Emergency projects for combating endemic diseases through accelerated use of new medical discoveries;

e) The problem of scientific education: i.e., the exploration of possibilities for new states to train a scientific elite even before their general educational progress has reached the desired level.

f) Scientific progress as an element in the economic, social and political planning of new states.

The proceedings of the Conference will be published and distributed in the hope of securing a continuing international scrutiny of this problem. The Conference may decide to establish an organ to pursue its studies after it has dispersed.

The possible effects of such a Conference as that envisaged here harmonize with a comment received from Professor I. Rabi, a Nobel Laureate, who is the Chairman of our Science Visiting Committee.

Professor Rabi writes: "I wish to make a suggestion for extending the influence of the Weizmann Institute in the sense originally envisaged by Weizmann himself. His thought, as I understand it, was that Israel would serve as a centre of scientific activities for the general region in which it is located. Although service to the Arab states is, for the time being, inopportune,

No State Funeral For Bela Kovacs

By LAJOS LEDERER

LONDON (OFNS). — A focal point of hope for internal reconciliation in Hungary has vanished with the death at 81 of Bela Kovacs, the peasant leader.

When Bela Kovacs led the Smallholders Party to power in 1945 his fame and popularity were based on an uncompromising attitude to both the right wing and to Soviet domination. He was the only Hungarian leader who showed no sign of panic over early post-war interference by Moscow.

"Whatever we do," he told me then, "we must not weaken to Soviet pressure." And in 1947 he threatened to march one million peasants to Budapest unless this pressure ceased.

The Russians gaoled him. He was released by Malenkov in 1954, but was refused permission to return to Hungary until the spring of 1956.

For those two years the Russians allowed him to be free in Moscow, and seem to have hoped that one day they might bend him to a useful purpose. But when he returned to Budapest Rakosi promptly put him under a house arrest until the revolt broke out in the following October. I saw him in the November, a shadow of the tough and stocky peasant of ten years earlier. "We may win a victory now but it will be temporary," he said. "Hungary's salvation will be to come to fair terms with the Soviet Union."

Nagy Fugitive

He became a member of Imre Nagy's last coalition government, but took refuge in the American Legation when the Red Army marched in to crush the rebellion.

Last autumn he agreed to be nominated for Parliament again and was elected. Two newspaper articles attributed to him expressed limited support for certain measures by the new Hungarian Government, but it is doubtful whether he would ever have wholeheartedly joined the regime.

An official announcement in Budapest first said that he would be given a State funeral. But in the end the Communists buried Bela Kovacs quietly and secretly — as they did László Rajk.

Historic Role

The Hebrew people have never ceased to confront itself and others with the underlying question of purpose in the life of nature and the journey of man. The fabric of human history has a single unifying thread — a constant, gallant belief, sometimes against all apparent evidence, in the positive direction of human progress and in the capacity of man to solve his problems and find a healing for his ills.

This distinctive spirit belonging to Israel by past inheritance and by present experience will surely attend us as we make our country the scene of this international Conference on the central issues of our times.

Readers' Letters

BUS INDICATORS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, Your correspondent's suggestion (in your issue of June 26) that direction signs should be fitted to the outer sides of buses is a very good way of giving the travelling public the required information, although good ideas do not always prove successful in practice under specific Israeli conditions. Because of the shortage, our buses must be transferred to different lines from time to time. If the driver forgot to change to the appropriate sign, this would cause regrettable misunderstandings which would defeat the initial purpose of the sign. This was, to the best of our recollection, one of the reasons why this system was dropped.

However, aside from this consideration, this is a good idea and will be taken into consideration. A map of Dan lines has now been issued and posted in the bus stations. Our next step will be determined in the light of the public's reaction to this innovation.

Yours, etc.

"DAN"

Public Relations Department Tel Aviv, June 22.

RUDE TELEPHONIST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, On June 4, at 7.30 p.m., I had to make an urgent call from my home in Ramat Hasharon to Binyamina. I dialled 19 (trunk call), I heard it ringing for 10 minutes, hung up, waited a minute and tried it again, with the same result. (I should like to add that between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. it is usually very difficult to place a trunk call. Could this be

Post Office Replies

Every telephone operator or supervisor is obliged to notify himself by his number, upon the subscriber's request; this supervisor will be warned accordingly.

As to the difficulty encountered in receiving a reply from the trunk-call exchange, investigation has shown that the trunk load that night was not heavy enough to justify the delay, and we are taking steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

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